just as soon as they reached him, and he kept his word. I know something about public sentiment in New-Jersey, and I do not believe that there would have been any general or emphatic protest against these vile measures if Governor Werts had waited even a whole week before returning them unapproved. The people did not believe that the senate would pasthem over the veto in the way it did, and they would have based their confidence on that and on the veto-

"As it is, the best possible results are being gained There has been such a moral uphenval as the State has never before seen, and the politicians are learning in the most thorough way such a lesson as they have never learned in New-Jersey before. The Governor cannot rightly be accused of playing into the hands of the racetrack gamblers. They knew just what he was going to do, and now the people have had a chance to speak in thunder tones and have done so.

I feel sure that they have spoken effectively and that The only possible bad effect of their becoming laws is that two of the tracks have already obtained their licenses. But one have already obtained their licenses. But one of these, I am told, was lilegally granted, and in any case there is grave odubt as 15 whether the licenses will stand if the repealers go through. Anyhow, the good accomplished through the stirring up of the moral sentiment of the State will greatly out-weigh whatever fil may flow from this bad legislation. I only hope that the effect of this upheaval will not die out before the next election. If it does not New-Jersey will have a very different Legislature a year from now.

LINDEN TOWNSHIP PROTESTS.

MR. M'CANDLESS WILL RESPECT PUBLIC SENTI-

MENT AND REFUSE A FRANCHISE. The Township Committee, of Linden Township, held meeting in the Linden schoolhouse to-night. as it was supposed an application would be made by the Linden Racetrack Association for a license the track, the half was crowded, large delegations coming from Roselle, Rahway and Elizabeth to urge the Linden Committee to refuse to grant any license Ro application was made, however. Richard V. Linda-bery, of the Citizens' Anti-Racetrack League, offered the following resolutions for the consideration of the Township Committee:

Whereas, Certain bills known as the racetrack acts were passed by the Legislature on February 25 in defiance of the overwhelming public sentiment of this State, and in flagrant distinguished of the constitutional right of the people to be heard respecting the same; and Whereas, It is the sense of this committee that said acts are full of peril to the State, and especially to the county of Union. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested forthwith to repeal said acts, and not to adjourn until they have done so, and be it further.

me so, and be it further Resolved. That it is not to the interest of this township

grant any license under said act, now or hereafter. Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Legislature at its next sitting. Forcible speeches in favor of their adoption wer

then made by ex-Freeholder West, of Roselle; Vice-President Lindabury and Mayor Bankin, of Elizabeth, and the Rev. Dr. Liggett, of Rahway.

Town Committeeman Harry McCandless made a speech, in which he spoke of the friendship that exlated between himself and the managers of the Linden track, who had paid him \$15,000 for his farm to build their racecourse on, and declared that he lived as near to it as anybody in the township, and never saw anything wrong with it or its proprietors, who were anything wrong with it or its proprietors, who were gentlemen, but he would respect the moral sentiment of the State and Linden township, and would refuse to grant any license if it should be applied for.

This announcement was greeted who cheers, as it was supposed that Mr. McCandless, from his intimate dealings with the Linden track people, was in favor of giving them a theense. The resolutions were then adopted by the unanimous vote of the committee. The board consists of eight members; two were absent.

INDIGNATION AT METUCHEN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was beld on Se day night in the Presbyteran Church, Metuchen, denounce and demand the repeal of the infamou racetrack legislation. Dr. Mason presided, and spoke strongly. W. H. Cortin made an able plea against such legislation. Dr. Andrews, L. W. Thickston, A. W. Marshall, the Rev. B. Wycoff and others spoke. Strong resolutions were adopted unanimously by the large meeting denouncing the bills and demanding their immediate repeal.

THE GUTTENBURG TRACK LICENSED.

The North Bergen township committee has already issued a license to the Guttenburg racetrack. application was made under the new law by Law rence Fagan and John N. Crusius, in the name of

MAY REVOKE MONMOUTH'S LICENSE.

Red Bank, N. J., March 6 (Special).-The Town Committee of Eatontown Township will hold a special meeting on Thursday to revoke the license granted to the Monmouth Park Racing Association hast week. The meeting was called by J. D. Van Note, the chairman of the committee.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING IN CAMPEN.

at to attend the citizens' to denounce the rucing laws. A Senator and three Assemblymen were asked to appear before this meeting and explain their votes in the Legislature. Letters were rend from Assemblyman Stafford and Senator Rogers against the laws. Nothing, however, was heard from William J. Thompson or Henry, and resolutions were adopted denouncing these two. The meeting was addressed by several citizens. Hundreds signed the petition circulated against the racing Dr. Gray delivered a forcible speech, in which he said he favored force, as the citizens can get no satisfaction otherwise. It was unanimously agreed that a citizens' ticket should be placed in the field

THE RACE TRACK BILLS DENOUNCED.

Bordentown, N. J., March 6.-The pastors of the various churches of this city yesterday denounced from their pulpits the racetrack bills recently passed. In all the churches last night petitions for the repeal of the obnexious laws were circulated and numerously signed.

CITIZENS OF BAYONNE SPEAK THEIR MINDS. A mass-meeting was held last evening in the City Hall at Bayonne, N. J., to denounce the obnoxious racetrack legislation. The Council Chamber was filled to overflowing. The Rev. W. W. Knox, paster of the First Reformed Church, called the gathering to order and made a foreible speech in opposition to the new law. Solon Humphreys, of E. D. Morgan & Co., was the permanent chairman. Horace Roberson was the secretary. A list of sixty prominent vice-presidents and forty acceptation. sixty prominent vice-presidents and forty secretaries were

ejected.

Mr. Robenson fully explained enactments bearing on racing and pool seiling. Addresses were made by Rev. T. M. Rilleen, of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church: Frank N. Barrett, Thomas J. Kennedy and others. Nearly all present signed a petition asking the Legislature promptly to repeal the last racetrack statutes. Strong resolutions were adopted. The committee who prepared the resolutions and took charge of the preliminary work consisted of Solon Humphreys, the Rev. Harold Arrowemith, of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church; Thomas J. Kennedy, De Witt Van Buskirk, Elijah R. Craft, the Rev. T. M. Killeen and John J. Hickey.

MR. BOYD'S FAREWELL SERMON NOT DELIVERED.

Camden, N. J., March 6.-The Second Presbyteria Camden, N. J., March 6.—The Second Presbyterian Church was crowded last night to hear the Rev. William Boyd preach his farewell sermon. The sermon was not preached, however, and will not by. Just as the services opened a petition bearing over 300 names was presented to Mr. Boyd, urging him to reconsider his decision. He announced his decision to remain if an honorable release could be secured from the Landsdown. Penn., church, where he had from the Landsdown, Penn., church, where he had intended to go. The church undertook to do this, nd appointed a committee to secure his release. Mr. loyd has been aggressive against the race track, and a popular here.

DUE TO THE ROAD'S GROSS CARELESSNESS.

Providence, R. I., March 6 .- Coroner Brennan ha given a verdict in the inquest on the death of Sarah Ann Draper by the Lonsdale grade crossing fainlity. The verdict is applicable to all the victims. His decision is that her death was due to the gross care-leasness of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Company in and sequential applications. Company in not protecting sufficiently the

NEW BOUND BROOK

has all city conveniences with greatest country benefits, among which are freedom from mosquitos, perfect sewerage, abundant supply of best quality of water, under leavy gravity pressure, electric lights, Telford paved streets, all sidewalks uniformly built and all lots restricted against every sort of nuisance and objectionable feature. A few beautiful cottages and choice lots for sale cheap, on easy terms. No speculators need apply; only home-seekers wanted. There are three lines of railroad, frequent, fast trains, block signals, insuring safety; commutation 13 cents, including ferry; time less than an hour from New-York. Unsurpassed advantages offered for establishing manufactories near by. For map and particulars address RAY V. PIERCE, Bound Brook, N. J.

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Its remarkable specific tion upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over Piles, however severe.

Also for Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum, de. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy Price coc. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by

THE END OF THE CELEBRATION

BRILLIANT FIREWORKS IN WASHINGTON.

CONCERTS IN THE PENSION BUILDING DAY AND EVENING-THRONGS LEAVE THE CITY.

Washington, March 6.-Incidental to the inauguration festivities was the illumination of the Capitol building and Pennsylvania-ave., and the display of fireworks on the Monument grounds to-night. These were to take place saturday night, but owing to the inclement weather they were postponed.

shortly after night set in people swarmed to Penn-sylvania ave, from all parts of the city. It was with great difficulty that the cable cars and vehicles were able to move. Nine electric suns placed on standtwelve feet high in front of the Capitol Illuminated that building. The effect was fine, and the structure was visible many miles away. The lighting of the avenue was effected by forty union filuminators, and these, supplemented by revolving suns at the Treasury Department, completed a scene, the brilliancy of which was a subject of much admiration.

But the best entertainment of the evening was the pyrotechnical display in the Monument grounds, where or about an hour the crowds were treated to a fusilade of explosives following each other in rapid succession and including all the numerous devices known to the art. There were half a dozen or more set figures in the display, chief of which were the following: George Washington equestrian statue, farty by forty feet in size: Andrew Jackson equestrian statue of similar size, and Columbia. There were two others, however, that created more than the usual mount of applause and enthusiasm. These were devices with the portraits of Harrison and Morton, and Cleveland and Stevenson, the latter of which bore the motto "Public Office Is a Public Trust."

Crowds poured into the Pension Building to-day to see the decorations and listen to a concert by the Marine Band. The great hall of the building presented a scene that fully repaid a visit, although some of the roses had faded, and the trailing vines so profusely used in the decorations had begun to droop The bright sunlight, instead of the flood of artificial light which the decorator had in view when he de signed the scheme, streamed through the tall windowof the attic story, but its garishness was softened to a large extent by the white and gold canopy which formed the beautifully draped ceiling of the baliroom. The concert began at 10 o'clock, in the presence of a large audience. After strolling about and seeing programme which Mr. Fancinitt and his corps of musicians had prepared for their entertainment. This afternoon there was another concert, and this even

All the morning Pennsylvania-ave, has echoed with the music of military bands heading the returning organizations in their march to the railroad de pots. The delightful sunshiny weather elicits in ing organizations in their march to the railroad de-pots. The delightful sunshiny weather elleits in-numerable expressions of regret that the like could not have been had on Saturday. Thousands of vis-tiors are leaving every hour, but nevertheless many thousands remained for the concerts in the inaugura-tion ballroom and the electrical illumination of the avenue, and the fireworks. As the sightseers dis-perse, the office-seekers begin to take their places.

TO CHANGE THE INAUGURATION DAY. SFNATOR SHERMAN WANTS TO MAKE IT COME ON APRIL 20.

Washington, March 6 (Special).-The agitation for a change in the date of the inauguration ceremo-nies has already begun at the Capitol, although but one branch of the New Congress, the Senate, is now in ses sion. Senator Sherman, who has seen more had in auguration weather, perhaps, than any other man in public life, and has still a vivid sense of the danger and inconveniences of last Saturday's unseasonable ceremony, introduced to-day in the Senate a joint resolution which is likely to open the way for a sensible and popular change in the day for the induction of the incoming President into office. The joint resolution provides for the submission to the Legislatures of the States of an amendment to the Constitution fixing April 30, 1897, instead of March 4, 1897, as the limit Camden, N. J., March 6.—The courthouse was of the current Presidential term, and of the life of the LiVth Congress, and providing that the terms of of the two Houses of Congress shall thereafter begin and end on April 30 instead of March 4. The terms of senators expiring on March 4, 1897, are also extended to April 30 of that year.

So strong was Mr. Sherman's interest in promoting this much-desired reform that he was willing to upset the precedents in the Senate, which have hereto to e sought to limit the business done during the special spring session to the mere exercise of the senate's ex-centive functions. In the spring session of 1873 the senate went so far as to forbid the offering of petitions, and Mr. Sherman was then one of the Senator who favored non-consideration of any legislative busi ness whatever. The resolution introduced to-day went over until Thursday. Mr. Sherman simply desires it reference to the Judiciary Committee for consideration during the approaching recess.

Mr. Sherman's plan differs materially from that resented in the House of Representatives last winter by Mr. Crain, of Texas, which was defeated by a de dsive vote. Mr. Crain proposed, indeed, a change of the date of the inauguration ceremonies from March 4 to April 30. But he sought also to destroy all coin cidence on the expiration of Congressional and Presi dential terms by making the terms of Senators and Representatives begin and end on December 31 instead of March 4. The Congress chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November would, under Mr. Crain's arrangement, come into office on Decem ber 31 of the same year. But the President and Vice President chosen at the same time would not be in augurated until April 30 of the following year. This radical and unnecessary feature of Mr. Crain's proposition was strongly objected to in the House, and caused the defeat of the joint resolution. Mr. Sher man's plan is much simpler and more effective, and applies a sufficient remedy to the only defect, and that an incidental and superficial one, in the present sys-tem, glaring enough to demand immediate treatment. It does not seek to tinker with the general legislative machinery of the Government, as Mr. Crain's plan did, and on that account will undoubtedly be far more ac-ceptable, as it is both more direct and more sensible.

CABINET OFFICERS TAKE THEIR LEAVE. Washington, March 6 .- Secretary Tracy took forms heave of the Navy Department this afternoon, and after arranging some minor details was joined by secretary Herbert, and the two gentlemen were in conference for more than an hour. At 12 o'clock

Secretary Tracy received the chiefs of divisions and clerks of the Department, and inking the hand of each, said "good-bye." After the formal leave-taking the clerks were introduced to Secretary Herbert, who stood behind General Trucy. There was no speech-making or presentations. Secretary Trucy will leave Washington for New-York to-morrow night. His amily will remain here for several weeks.

Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department, was presented this afternoon with a set of resolutions agried by all the principal officials of the Department, together with a handsome album containing their portraits, as a testimonial of the regard in which he is held by his subordinates. The resolutions, beautifully engrossed, were presented in the presence of officials, by Assistant Secretary O. L. Spaulding, in an appropriate address, to which Secretary Foster happily responded.

DEATH OF DR. J. C. BURRAS.

Dr. J. C. Burras, the oidest dentist in the State of New York, died auddenly restorday morning in his carriage while driving to the posterior at Patchogue, L. I. If drave into Main-st., and when near Rider-aye, some men who knew him saw the doctor fall back as if in a faint

who knew him saw the doctor fall back as if in a faint. They went to his assistance, but the doctor deed before reaching his home, which is in Main-st.

Dr. Bueras was eighty-three years old, was born in New-York City, and for a long time lived in Oliver-st. He practised deutistry in New-York, and shout ten years ago retired from business, having accumulated a sang fortene. He has been a familiar figure in Patchogue for ten years. His wife died a year ago. Two daughters and a son survive him. They are Howard K. Burras, a member of the New-York Stock Exchange; Mrs. Robert Duntam, of the New-York Stock Exchange; Mrs. Robert Dunlap, of New-York, wife of the well-known hatter, and Mrs. Jacob Longbotham, of Patchogue. It is supposed that he died from heart failure. The funeral will take piece on Wednesday and the burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery, where his father, mother and wife are buried.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS SPENT.

MR. DOCKERY FUTS THE SUM AT 8519,600,000.

THAT " PREGALITY" RESOLUTION WAS NOT READ OFTEN ENOUGH-TO IMPROVE DE-PARTMENT METHODS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] Washington, March 5. Representative Dockery, of Missouri, who is recognized as the statistician of the Democratic majority of the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives, was busy to-day wrestling with the items which compose the mag nificent total of appropriations voted at the session which has first expired. He was not ready to give the amounts carried by the several bills or the grand total, but he is inclined to think that the latter will not greatly exceed \$519,000,000 for the secsion. This substantially agrees with the estimate claims and is entitled to whatever credit may b due to a large reduction of the appropriations on account of the District of Columbia. Mr. Dockery was the District of Columbia Appropriation bill in th Lild Concress, and he said to day that the total appropriations were \$712,000 less than those of the List Congress on the same account. Mr. Dockery also said that the report of the Ways and Means ommittee on the condition of the Treasury, and the

submitted to the House saturday, but is not ye printed, would show a deficit of \$10,000,000. "Is it not rather strange that the House has made such large appropriations in view of this state of affairs and in the face of its economic and fra-

estimates of revenue and expenditures, which was

gality' pledge?" asked the Tribune correspondent "Well, I am afraid members of the House did not read that resolution often enough or carefully enough," replied Mr. Dockery in a despondent and dissatisfied tone, as he shook his head and began to talk about something else. He is a member of the joint committee to investigate the methods of work in the Government departments and office and make recommendations with a view to greate economy and the adoption of simpler and more direct methods. The committee is authorized to employ three experts, and in regard to the selection of these Mr. Dockery said :

"For my part I am in favor of employing first class men and paying them well. We ought to have men of affairs who are practically and thoroughly familiar with the methods employed in large private tamiliar with the methods employed in large private enterprises, where a rigid system of accountability is required—men who would be competent to act as auditors of large railroad or other transportation companies and who have not received their business training in Government offices. Mere bookkeepers would not serve our purpose, in my opinion."

Mr. Dockery's views on this question are to a large extent in harmony with those expressed by secretary Fester of the Treasury Department in his not annual report, and seem to be emirently sound. It is to be hoped that they will be shared by his colleagues of the joint committee.

SECRETARY GRESHAM TAKES THE OATH THE OTHER CABINET OFFICERS WILL BE SWORN IN TO-DAY CEREMONIOUSLY.

Washington, March 6.-Judge Greslam took the ath of office as Secretary of State at the State De partment this afternoon. His commission and those of the other members of the Cabinet had been re-ceived at the White House from the departments, and were handed by the President's private secretary. Mr. Thurber, to the President, who signed them Im-Soon afterward Judge Gresham came over to the White House, but the President was busy dusting hands in the East room, and his new Secretary of State made no attempt to see him. Instead, he was driven over to the State Department in the carriage of Mr. Thurber, who accompanied him, bearing the commissions of the members of the Cabinet. Colonel Crook, the disbursing officer and notary

public of the White House, administered the oath of office. The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Wharton signed Judge Gresham's commission, and the latter will perform a like office to-morrow for his associate in the Cabinet.

Judge Gresham has filed his resignation as judge of the seventh Circuit, and it has been accepted.

It is probable that the seven other Cabinet officers
will take the prescribed outh at the State Department between 10 and 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The outh-taking will be accompanied by more ceremony than has been customary, and it is said that the method to be pursued to morrow is without precedent as it has been the custom for newly appointed Cab net officers to be swern in at their respective de partments without formality. een taken, Judge Gresham will sign the commission of his colleagues in the Cabinet. This afternoon when he had been inducted into office, he went to the White House and paid his respects to the Irresident. The new Secretary of State was engrossed with the duties devolving upon him, and failed to meet many friends who called to see him at the hotel.

THE CABINET CONFIRMED.

PROMPT ACTION BY THE SENATE ON THE PRESI DENT'S NOMINATIONS.

Washington, March 6 (Special),-President Cleveland ent to the Senate to-day for confirmation the list of his newly chosen Cabinet officers, and the Senat promptly gave its unanimous assent to all eight nom-The composition of the Cabinet has been no secret for two weeks, and the list of names sent to the Capitol carried no surprises. The President's official tamily will be composed, as every one has known for some time it would be, of the following

Secretary of the Trensury, John G. Carlisle, of Ken-tucky; Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont, of New York: Attorney-General, Richard Olney, of Massa chusetts; Postmaster-General, Wilson S. Bissell, of New-York; Secretary of the Navy, Illiary A. Herbert, of Alabama; Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Secretary of Agriculture, J. Sterling Mor-

The new Cabinet will meet the President to-morrow The new Cabbret will meet the President to-morrow, when further nominations of the first importance will be considered. The Senate adjourned from to-day until Thursday to give the President and his advisers time to prepare a substantial list of appointees to the lighter offices now left unfilled by resignations and

THE FIRST SENATE SESSION.

GREAT CROWDS IN THE GALLERIES-ADJOURN MENT TILL THURSDAY.

Washington, March 6.-The crowds which packed the Senate galleries this morning, and the multitude of people that surged through the corridors and on the staircases of the Capitol furnished evidence that many thousand: of the strangers who had come to Washington to witness the lunugural ceremonies had not yet left the city, and were determined to enjoy as much of the show as might still be presented.

When Vice-President Stevenson made his appear

ance in company with the Rev. Mr. Butler, chaplain of the Senate, the spectators in the galleries broke into a round of hand clapping. This ceased only when the prayer began, and was renewed when the Vice-President, at the close of the prayer, took bis place as presiding officer.

Senators Blackburn and Allison reported that as the committee which had been appointed to wall upon the President of the United Statesc they had performed that duty, and had been requested by the President to inform the senate that he would communicate im to inform the senate that he would communicate immediately in writing. Immediately afterward Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, appeared and delivered a message from the President of the United States, transmitting the Cabinet nominations, and thereupon the Senate went into executive tession and confirmed them.

Mr. Call introduced the resolution which he had offered last session in relation to the public lands in Florida, and to the interference of railrend communities in that State with the election of Senators; but objection was made by Mr. Wolcott, and the resolution went over without action.

THE PATENT COMMISSIONER RESIGNS.

Washington, March 6.-W. E. Simonds, the Com missioner of Patents, and Assistant-Commissioner Frothingham, will to morrow send their resignations to the President, to take effect March 31, or when ever, prior to that date, their successors may be appointed. Mesers, Simonds and Frothingham have formed a partnership with Colonel C. L. Burdette, of Hartford, Conn., for the practice of fatent law in

All who enjoy n good cigarette-Will be satisfied if they can get, The latest, purest, and heat of Banda-Which can be bought at all the standa-

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in ome Newspapers here stating that a New-York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are ABSOLUTELY false, and the intention with which they are made

is obvious. Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States. The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and ancessfully introduced the Hunyadi Jahos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janes Water having become very pepular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters. good, bad, or indifferent, The Apollinari Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungariar, Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being ONLY to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hun garian Fitter Water sold by The Ap-illinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautiened against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein. CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,

Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apolitaaris Company, Limited, London.

lew-York City. Theodore Davenport, of New-York, the disbursing officer of the Postoffice Department, and SuperIntendent of the Department bullling, has resigned.

IMPORTUNATE OFFICE-SEEKERS. THEY HAVE NO MERCY ON THEIR VICTIMS JUDGE HOLMAN'S WEARY TASK.

Washington, March 6 (Special).-Democratic office cekers-probably Republican office scekers as wellhave no mercy on the statesmen and politicians whom they importune for places. This fact gover seemed more impressive or cruel than it did this afternoon, when Judge Holman, chairman of the late Committee on Appropriations, entered the committee room look-ing haggard and weary after a week of worry and toll and the loss of much needed rest and sleep. Judge Holman is a mun who carries the weight of nearly seventy-one years, forty-one of which have been spent in the public service, twenty-eight of them as a member of the House. His public life has been a laborious one, and he carries a heavy burden

When he was appointed to the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee of the Lild Congress many of his friends expected to see him sink under its labors and responsibilities, and it is probable that he would have done so had it not been for the genrous and valuable aid rendered by some of his Demoeratic associates, notably Mr. Sayers, of Texas, who has relieved him to a great extent of the most exacting and vexations, as well as the most laborious, of his duties. Judge Holman's friends know that he could not endure or survive another such ordeal, and they all feel that his physical condition demands that he should have immediate relief from work and enjoy a long period of rest, or he will not be able even to ake his sent in the Lilld Congress.

And yet, when Judge Holman entered the committee-room to-day, it was to ask the clerk of the committee to spend the evening going over the ap-propriations of the Llid Congress with him-a huge and wenry task. Finding that all the items were not yet in a shape to be considered, Judge Holman aid: "Well, let's postpone it until to-morrow night, will have my stenographer come up to-night and help me. I have about 1,500 letters on my table unanswered, most of which I have been too busy to open and read, and all of which have accumulated

It is entirely safe to say that nine-tenths, at least, of those letters are about appointments to office, and from men who forget or ignore the fact that the recipient is an old man weighed down by public cares and physical infirmities. It should not be forgotten, either, that letters and petitions are pouring in upon him in a steady, never-falling stream.

CHANGES IN THE SENATE SEATS. OLD SENATORS GET BETTER ONES, AND NEW SENATORS ASSIGNED.

Washington, March 6.-Within five minutes after the Senate adjourned Saturday Mr. Stewart, in charge of the Senate pages, appeared at the door, snapped his fingers at a messenger and called out "send up the carpenters." In a moment a gang of eight men equipped with hammers and screw-drivers, came tramping in and the changing of seats made necessary by the change in the political complexion of the Senate began. Five desks from the Republican side were shifted over to the side of the Democrats, the two parties still retaining the same sides of the chamber occupied by them for so many years—the Republicans to the left of the presiding officer and the Democrats to the right. The sents removed were those occupied in the last session by Senators Proctor, Peffer, Gallinger. Dubois and Power; and these five desks were added to the back row on the opposite side, thus filling t out until it ran all the way around to the north wall of the chamber.

A number of Republicans were lucky in the assign ment of seats caused by the changes that have been nade, the one most so being Senator Gallinger, of New-Hampshire, who gets the sent occupied by Mr. i'nddock, of Nebraska, and Senator Dolph, who goes to the seat occupied so long by Mr. Dawes, of Massa chusetts. Mr. Gallinger is therefore in the second seat of the front row, and Mr. Dolph at the end of he second row, and next the main aisle, immediately in front of the presiding officer. Mr. Lodge, the new senator from Massachusetts, has the desk of Mr. Dolph, the third one from the end on the second row, and just behind Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania. Mr Proctor, who sat at the extreme end of the second row, almost under the gallery, has a more advantageous position in the row behind the one he was in and in the scat occupied by Mr. Allen, of Washington. Mr. Stockbridge, who was in the third row, moves up two in the same section, and nearer the central part of the Chamber. This was the seat of Mr. Higgins, of Delaware, and that gentleman moves up three seats, and takes the desk at which Mr. Hisock did his work while in the Senate. Mr. Stockbridge's old sent has been given to Mr. Allen, the new member from Nebruska, and Mr. Peffer shifts down to the seat vacated by Mr. Sanders, of Montann. Mr. Peffer has pre-empted this scat since Mr. sanders left to make the fight which ended in his defeat. Mr. Carey, of Wyoming, is also one of the lucky ones. His seat was in the back row, and in the new arrangement he has received the advantagrous position of Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin. Mr Dubois, of Idaho, drew Mr. Carey's seat. These were all the changes on the Republican side.

On the other side five new sents appear next to the last one on the last row, which was filled by Mr. Palmer. In these new scats will be found it the order given, counting from the main alsle. Sena-tors Mitchell, of Wisconsin; White, of California smith, of New Jersey; Rench, of North Dakota, and Beckwith, of Wyoming. Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota secured the desk of Senator Palmer, and the Illino Senator goes to the desk at the end of the back ow next the main aisle, formerly occupied by Mr row next the main aist, formerly occupied by Mr. Istodgett, of New-Jersey. Mr. Mirphy, the new fenator from New-York, gets the deak occupied by Mr. Kyle, which is the third from the north end of the chamber on the third row, and Mr. Mirtin, of Kansas, takes the extreme end of the same row.

APPOINTMENTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, March 6.-The President to-day ap pointed Robert L. O'Brien, of New-York, executive clerk at the White House in place of E. F. Tibbott, who will remain with General Harrison for some Mr. O'Brien was Mr. Cleveland's private retary during the campaign. The salary is \$2,000. The President's private secretary, Mr. Thurber, to day appointed Arthur Simmons as his messenger. Simmons is a colored man, fifty five years old, who was freed by Lincoln's proclamation, and on February 22, 1865, was appointed a messenger in the White House by President Lincoln. He served there until 1869, when he was transferred to the Treasury Department. A REPUBLICAN MEASURE.

THE CAR-COUPLER LAW NOT THE WORK OF DEMOCRATS.

IT WAS URGED REPEATEDLY BY PRESIDENT

HARRISON, AND PASSED BY RE-

PUBLICAN VOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington. March 6.—Among the acts of the LH. Congress for which the Democrats seem in-clined to claim an undue share of credit is the law requiring common carriers to equip their cars with automatic couplers, centinnous brakes and driving-wheel brakes "for the safety of employes and travellers upon railroads.* This certainly is not a partisan matter, although nearly eighty Democratic Representatives in the Congress which has just ex-pired evinced a desire to inject partisanship into ne consideration of it. The attention of Congress was first called to the

subject by President Haritson in his first annual message, and legislation was urgently recommended. The recommendation was repeated with increasing force and carnestness in his last three annual messages. In the first session of the List Congress Representative Henderson, of lown, who had become doubly interested in the subject, offered the first bill relating to it which was ever proposed in Congress That bill, which forms the groundwork of and is essentially the present law, was favorably reported to the House at the second session of the same Congress, and in behalf of its passage Colonel Henderson received and presented petitions signed by more than 18,000 railway employes representing organizations numbering nearly 100,000 Owing to the immense pressure of business in the short session of the List Congress, the bill failed short session of the List Congress, the bill failed to become a law. It was promptly reintroduced by Celonel Henderson in the Lild Congress, to gether with other bills on the same subject, and was favorably reported with some modifications from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It was passed by the house at the first session without objection, and was returned from the senate at the recent session with some amendments. Then at the recent session with some amendments. Then hegan an organized attempt to prevent action upon the Senate amendments by fillbustering, the fillbusters being led by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, and other southern Democrats. After a day and night spent in trying to overcome the fillbusters, the friends of the bill, among whom Colonel Henderson, Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, and Chairman Wise, of the Committee on Interstate Commerce were conspicuous, finding it im-possible to bring the measure to a vote under the rules agreed to its postponement until a motion to suspens the rules should be in order. When that time arrived the filbusters again attempted to prevent action, but they were overcome, and the Senate amendments were oncurred in by a vote of 185 to 84-six more than the necessary two-thirds: The affirmative votes were cast by 61 Republicans, 8 Populists and 116 Democrats, and the negative votes were cast by 7 Republicans and 77 Democrats. It will be observed that the Republican vote was nearly nine to one in favor of the bill; that the Democratic majority for the bill was only 30 in a total of 103, and that if the Democrats who favored the measure had not been reinforced by the Republican vote the bill would have been defeated.

Of course the act was promptly approved by President Harrison, who was the first President to recommend to Congress the enactment of such legislation. In the lace of these facts it seems hardly worth while for any Democrat to assert that the bill was a Democratic party measure, or that his party is entitled to credit for its enactment. favor of the bill; that the Democratic majority for

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS ARRANGES PLACES FOR THE MINORITY-DEMOCRATS NOT READY VET.

Washington, March 6 (Special).-The Republican nembers of the Senate went into cancus this after noon and appointed a committee to arrange the placeof the Republicans on the committees of the Senate The committee consists of Senators Allison, Aldrich, lones, of Nevada; Wolcott, McMillan, Davis, Proctor, Shoup and Higgins. The rule of seniority will be followed as far as possible, and the lowest Republican member on the list will be dropped where there are no vacancies to make room for the additional Demo-eratic members who will turn the scale in favor of the Democratic majority.

The four surviving members of the Committee on

Appropriations will keep their places by the retire-ment of Senator Dawes. The same will be true of the five surviving Republican members of the Committee on Commerce, through retirement of Senator Sawyer. The retirement of Senator Hiscock leaves the other Republican members of the Committee on Finance in their places, and the two vacancies will be filled by Democrats. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, will be dropped from the Committee on Judiciary and

receive some other place.

The Democratic caucus has been called for topointed to prepare a committee list, as in the case of the Republican caucus. Senator Gorman said this morning that nothing had yet been done toward the Democratic organization, and it is not yet known how on the election of the officers of the Senate

be proceeded with. The Democrats entitled by seniority to head the leading Senate committees are as follows: Finance, Voorhees, of Indiana; Appropriations, Cockrell, of Missouri; Foreign Relations, Morgan of Alabama; Judiciary, Pugh, of Alaska; Privileges and Elections, Vance, of North Carolina; Naval Affairs, McPherson, of New Jersey; Commerce, Rausom, of North Carolina; District of Columbia, Harris, of Tennessee; Claims, Pasco, of Florida; Milliary Affairs, Waithall, of Mississippi; Mr. Gornaa will have to be provided for in some way, however, and his promotion to the post of prominence will disarrange somewhat all plans of advancement by seniority.

CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT.

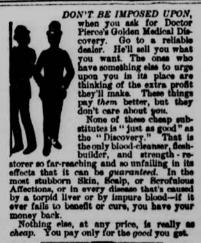
HE IS RESIEGED BY PROMINENT POLITICIANS.

CLUBS, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC. Washington, March 6.-For the second time in his career Mr. Cleveland began to realize this morning the trials and tribulations which beset a new President during the first days of his term. Mr. Cleveland arose early, and after breakfast went directly to the President's room, where he attempted to dispatch some business. But the crowds of prominent visitors soon began to arrive, and Mr. Cleve-land was obliged to forego his work and listen to congratulations from Governors of States, Scuators, Representatives and a host of others.

Governors Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and Northen. of Georgia, each with his staff, were the first callers. They were received informally in the President's room. Then came Governor Peck, of Wisconsin, and with him the brass-buttoned members of his staff. Governor Morris, of Connecticut, came with his staff. There were Senators and Representatives galore-Mills, of Texas; Butler, of South Carolina, and Paimer, of Illinois; Congressman Springer, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and a delegation from his State. Theodore Roosevelt, Civil Service Commissioner, remained with the President long enough to congrat the him on his Civil Service Reform atterances in his inaugural address. Ex-Congressman Frank Lawler, of Chleago, was also among the

Soon after 9 o'clock the brass bands began to pluy in the vicinity of the White House, and with them came many political organizations. The driveway landing to the main doorway of the White House was soon packed with people, analous to shake the hands of the President. The Samuel J. Randall Club, and Philadelphia, 100 strong, was the designation. of Philadelphia, 100 strong, was the first organization to obtain admittance, and its members were mustered in a hollow square in the spacious East Room until Mr. Cleveland came downstates. It was not until twenty minutes past 11 o'clock that he entered the

sman Coombs and ex congressman "Archie Bliss headed the Kings County Democratte Organiza-



There wouldn't be any cases of chronic Ca-tarrh if all used Dr. Sage's Remedy. That's positive. Its proprietors will pay \$500 re-ward for an incurable case. positive. Its propriete



Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether of the skin, scalp or blood, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, ulcerative or contagious, are now speedily, permanently and economically cured by the Cuticura Remedies when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. The almost miraculous cures daily effected by them prove this. No statement is made regarding them not warranted by the strongest evidence. They are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most refined and sensitive. They may be used on the youngest infant and most delicate invalid with gratifying and unfailing success. They have friends in every quarter of the civilized world. People in every walk of life believe in them, use them, and recommend them. In a word, they are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other blood and skin remedies. Sold throughout the world.

Price: CUTICURA, 50c.: CUTICURA BOAP. 25c.: CUTICURA RESOLVENT. 8100. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEM-ICAL CORPORATION, Boston. "All About the Skin. Scalp and Haip." 64 Jages, 100 Diseases, malled free.

Solid Silver.

New ideas and designs are being constantly added to our celebrate line of Sterling ware. It merits and enjoys an international reputation.

Reed & Barton. SILVERSMITHS,

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tion with 400 members and a big band. Then came the Cleveland Association, from Buffalo; Mr. Cleve-land recognized many of its members, several of them land recognized many of its members, several of them being personal friends. After the cluts came the general public. Two lines of people in double file marched under the portico from noon until 1 o'clock and in through the main deorway, then into the flast Room, past the Fresident, around the apartment and out the window of eath. Mr. Cleveland kept up this routine until a messenger, came to his relief at 1 o'clock and informed him that the World's first all o'clock and informed him in the Cabinet flast o'clock and informed him in the Cabinet flast of the continuous sevential to the world's fair delegration was waiting for him in the Cabinet flast of the property of the continuous flast of the

FOR BEITER POSTOFFICE FACILITIES. THE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING ON FORTY-SECOND

ST. LEASED BY THE GOVERNMENT. Washington, March 6,-Postmaster-General Wash maker to-day accepted the proposition of L. R. Me-taniz, agent for the owners, to lease to the Governtanix, agent for the owners, to lease to the Government, 30,750 square feet in the Industrial Building adjoining the Forty-second-st. station. New-York, for use as the uptown branch of the New-York City Postofice. This action was authorized by a clause in the Postolice Appropriation bill, which was signed by President Harrison has Saturday, enabling the Post-master-deneral to carry out his long-urged plan to relieve the over-rowded condition of the New-York City Postofice. The rental is \$22,000 a year.

HISTORIC PAINTINGS AND JEWELS DESTROYED. Fire broke out yesterday in the studio of Albe L. Rawson, the well-known artist, at Hills dale, N. J. Owing to the high wind the flames spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the building was completely destroyed. A valuable library which had taken years to collect was burned. Among other property destroyed were family portraits, some of them more than 250 years old, 5,000 Oriental sketches, valued at \$4,000, and

paintings and electrotypes, valued at \$3,000. Me. Rawson had been forty years collecting the oriental stetches. His fibrary was valued at \$6,000. Twesty scrap books, containing portraits of people of all nations, and 2,000 fine engravings gathered fresh the large galleries of Europe were also destroyed. Among the jewelry lost were eighteen diamons, 3,000 small rubles, which belonged to Lama Keess, the famous actress, who was on the stage at the dise was Mr. Rawson's first wife. The building when the fire broke out was insured, together with Mr. awson's flow, which adjoined it. The insurance was \$3,000. The wind, being in an opposite dree then, blew the flames away from the large building and only the small one, which was used as a state, was destroyed. of the assassination of President Lincoln. Miss Kerne

MR. QUINCY FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Washington, March 6 .- Josiah Quincy, of Massache setts, was to-day formally tendered the place of Assistant Secretary of State by Secretary Greenes, which he accepted. Mr. Quincy is a member of the National Committee, and in the late campaign was chairman of the Committee on Campaign Literature He is a graduate of Harvard and a lawyer by

THE WEATHER REPORT.

SHOWERY CONDITIONS IN THE NORTHWEST Washington, March 6.—The barometer continues has a the south Atlantic coast, and has failen generally a south atlantic coast, and has failen generally a south atlantic coast, and has failen generally a south of the coast of the south atlantic coast of pressure being such that the coast of the south of the last twelve hours. Generally fair weather continues in all districts. It is weather collect to the westward. Warner, generally fair weather to the westward. Warner, generally fair would be southern, Middle and New-Radwill prevail in the Southern, Middle and New-Radwill probably move southeastward toward the last regions and Ohio Valley. A mornal will probably move southeastward toward the last regions during Tuesday, attended by the considerance of the southern which and increasing cloudiness. Local showers are the probable for the regions weet of the lower Mississipped.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY For New-England, Eastern New-York, East sylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, generally

warmer to southwesterly winds.
For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and
Ohio, generally fair; warmer.
For Michigan, light showers.
For Wisconsin, fair Tuesday; rain Wednesday. TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



Yesterday, with brisk southwesterly breeze and or structure temperature ranged between 28 and 25 degree, as average (20%) being 5%, lower than on the corresponding to the corres